

SEVENTEEN WORDS
IN THE MAXIM NEXT
WEDNESDAY. \$200 IN 23
PRIZES. WIN ONE.
PARTICULARS
ON "WANT" PAGES.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

ANNOUNCEMENTS
OF AUCTION SALES
THAT
TAKE PLACE TO-DAY
WILL BE FOUND
ON PAGE II.

3 or 7
Time Rate
for advertising
"Wants" means great
results. Persistent ad-
vertising pays in a
progressive advertiser's
medium.

WEDNESDAY—Fair.

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—NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1899.—14 PAGES.

WEDNESDAY—Fair.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York Elsewhere
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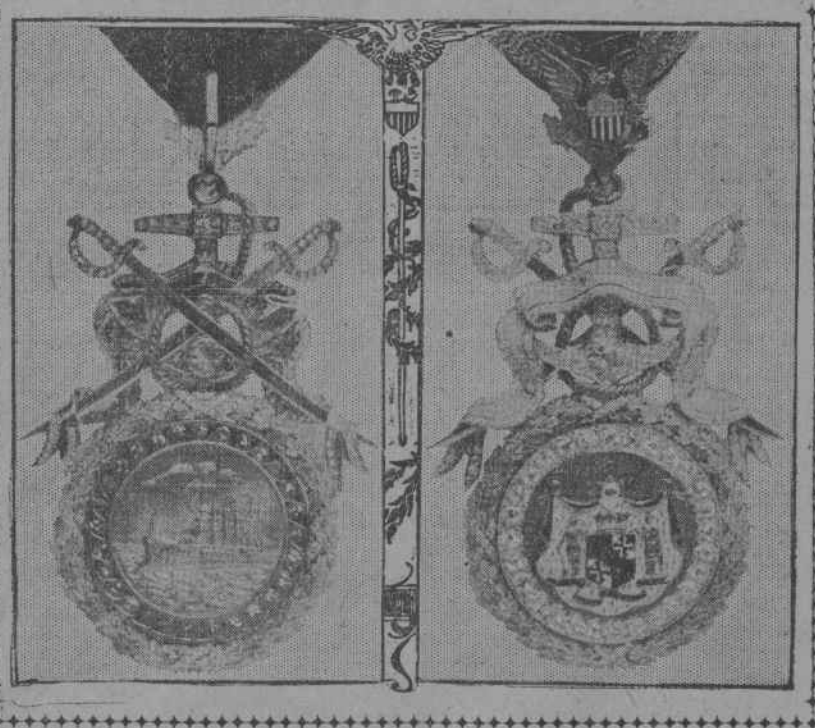
ALL NIGHT.

A SENATE BLOW FOR SAMPSON.

PRINCETON BOLDLY MEETS SMALLPOX

MOLINEUX TO BE INDICTED TO-DAY

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Schley's Diamond-Studded Medal.

It is a magnificent specimen of the goldsmith's art. The Maryland coat of arms is made of gold in bas-relief and enamel, surrounded by a circle of fine diamonds, around which is an oak wreath intertwined with diamonds, held by a ribbon of blue enamel, the edge of which is set with the inscription "Maryland Honors Her Son—Winfield Scott Schley." Entwined in the ribbon are an anchor of diamonds and two swords, the hilts and guards of which are studded with diamonds. At the top is the coat of arms of the United States, through which is a navy blue ribbon with two stars indicating the rank of Rear Admiral. On the reverse is a very fine outline of the cruiser Brooklyn in bas-relief. Altogether, there are 250 diamonds in the medal.

His Promotion Held Up Because He Has Not Explained About That Letter—Meanwhile All Baltimore Honors Schley.

WHEN the nominations of Admiral Sampson and Schley were called up in executive session of the Senate yesterday Senator Butler called attention to the communication from Sampson to Schley, ordering the latter to remain off Cienfuegos, which dispatch was never placed in the navy records.

Senator Butler denounced the conduct of Sampson as "reprehensible" and "unworthy of an officer and gentleman." Senator Pettigrew suggested that Schley's nomination be confirmed and Sampson's held up for investigation.

Meanwhile, at Baltimore, Admiral Schley was presented a diamond-mounted medal by the Governor on behalf of the people of Maryland, and the crowd cheered him whenever he appeared on the street.

Washington, Feb. 28.—An attempt was made in executive session of the Senate today to secure favorable action upon the nominations of Admirals Sampson and Schley.

The plan was frustrated by the development of a determined opposition to the promotion of Sampson on the ground that a man who would suppress a dispatch tending to relieve a brother officer of an unjust accusation was unworthy.

Senator Butler was the first to take the floor when the session began to-day, and he started the discussion on this phase of the question. He recalled the facts, as heretofore published in the Journal, of the receipt by Schley, on June 23 last, of a dispatch from Sampson ordering him to keep his fleet at Cienfuegos.

"That dispatch," said he, "furnishes an explanation for Schley's remaining at Cienfuegos, and was never heard of until Schley reproduced it in his communication to the Senate. The Secretary of the Navy did not know of its existence, nor did the officers of the Navigation Bureau. If they had known of it they might not have censured Schley as they have."

"Who suppressed that dispatch? To whose interest was it to have it suppressed? In view of subsequent developments it devolves upon Sampson to furnish an explanation of why he did not include this dispatch in his communication to the Senate. Department officials."

Schley on his victory over Cervera's fleet, and the subsequent dispatch of Sampson to Secretary Long, characterized "reprehensible conduct in reaching Santiago as 'in my opinion' and Senator Butler said, 'Sampson's attitude in this matter is unworthy of an officer and gentleman, and the term greater fault conduct applies with more than that to that of Sampson.'

Admiral Schley's speech made a considerable impression upon the Senate. Senator McGowan asked, upon the Senate, Senator McGowan asked that he was disposed to take the Senator Butler's case as that expressed by Senator McGowan, and the term greater fault conduct applies with more than that to that of Sampson.

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Prompt Action by the Faculty of the Old University Averts a Panic.

A MILD CASE, ISOLATED.

All Students Save Those Who Had Been Actually in Contact Kept at Study.

THE DISEASE TERMED VARIOLOID.

Contracted by Ralph S. Steen, of This City—President Patton Issues a Reassuring Statement.

There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the university will be closed on account of an epidemic of smallpox. Recitations will go on as usual. Likewise the routine of college work. I can assure all interested that there is nothing serious in the case of Mr. Steen and that there is no probability of a spread of the disease.—President Patton to the Journal.

For the past three days Princeton University has been undergoing all the inconvenience and excitement of a smallpox scare. The discipline has been superb. The precautions taken by the authorities have resembled in their precision the ceremony of clearing for action on a man-of-war.

Dr. Wyckoff, of this city, who was sent for the moment the first fear arose, pronounced the single case that has so far developed to be one of varioloid, a modification of smallpox, to which persons who have been vaccinated are subject. A number of the students then hastily left Princeton.

Other undergraduates, who were known to have been in contact with the patient, Ralph S. Steen, have gone home at the request of the faculty. Notably among these are the thirteen members of the Vandal Club, of which Steen is a member.

Ralph Steen is a New York man, member of the class of 1901. He fell ill on Sunday. When the eruption on his face was noted, immediate steps were taken to isolate him. From his rooms in Brown Hall he was carried to the infirmary, and there all the precautions usual in cases of contagious disease were minutely observed. It was imagined that he was suffering from chicken pox. The alarming thought of smallpox did not arise until his condition became too grave to admit of the hypothesis that he had nothing worse than chicken pox.

Precautions promptly taken. It was a happy and anxious time for the sanitary committee of the faculty. In every part of the great institution measures of the most painstaking precaution—fumigation and the like—were enforced.

It was inevitable that the more faint-hearted among the students should take alarm, in spite of the soothing assurances and entreaties of the professors. To prevent the news from reaching the outer world and thus spreading alarm among the parents of the students was another task which called for the strenuous exertions of the authorities. Not only were the undergraduates exhorted, individually and collectively, not to communicate the intelligence by letter or telegram, but notices were posted in the two telephone offices, over President Patton's signature, conveying an absolute prohibition in unmistakable terms.

Not for an hour were studies interrupted, even although the students were brought up over the fear of an epidemic that their attention to the lectures was in many cases sadly perfunctory. The very alertness and conscientiousness of the faculty in taking extreme precautions increased the perturbation of those whose courage was unequal to the ordeal. When it became known, for instance, that all the members of the Vandal Club had departed, by advice of the faculty, the students were greatly perturbed.

Vaccination became general. In the main, however, the student body stood firm, loyally obeying the will of the professors, anxious to maintain the credit of their Alma Mater in an emergency, and scolding to leave their posts. They did not scorn the presentation of vaccination, however, and the doctors of the town have been kept busy for the past two days inoculating students and residents with lymph. There are very few undergraduates to-day without bandaged arms, although President Patton declared last night with great emphasis that vaccination at this crisis was in no wise compulsory, and that he himself did not intend to be vaccinated.

The arrival from New York of Dr. Wyckoff and his diagnosis of Steen's ailment as varioloid did much to alleviate the situation. What the doctor said was couched in the blindest and most guarded manner, and long-drawn out. Every proceeding from the beginning will mark a battle. The preliminary skirmishing has already begun.

When Molineux appears in court this afternoon, or later, his lawyers will demur to the indictment, and ask for an inspection of the minutes. They appeared before Recorder Goff yesterday to try to get him to enjoin the District-Attorney from asking an indictment from the Grand Jury until after the coroner had concluded his examination.

The purpose of Molineux's counsel, as interpreted by other lawyers, was to compel Colonel Gardiner to disclose all his evidence against Molineux for the better information and guidance of the defense.

The clever maneuver of Lawyers Weeks and Battle failed. It was probably never more than a forlorn hope.

Molineux's Neighbors in the Tombs. Meanwhile Roland B. Molineux continues in his cell on Murderers' Row in the Tombs.

One of his neighbors is Dr. Kennedy.



Mrs. Roland B. Molineux.

It is in her past life that the District-Attorney expects to find evidence which will supply a motive for the murder of Henry C. Barnett, and perhaps throw light on the attempt to kill Harry Cornish. Of this past life little is known certainly, but the police are at work and expect to turn a searchlight upon it immediately.

Police Probing Into His Wife's Past Life for a Motive for the Murder of Barnett His Lawyers' Futile Attempt to Prevent the Grand Jury from Acting at Once.

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX is to be indicted by the Grand Jury to-day for the murder of Mrs. Adams. The District-Attorney has decided that by presenting the case at once to the indicting body all the preliminary obstacles that might be raised by the prisoner's lawyers will be wiped off the course.

This means there will be no examination before Coroner Hart at 11:30 this morning, the time set when the Coroner ordered Molineux's arrest in accordance with the verdict of his jury. None of the witnesses has been subpoenaed by Coroner Hart, but several of those who testified have been ordered to appear before the Grand Jury to tell their stories there.

District-Attorney Gardiner has stated that the whole of the people's case against Molineux was not disclosed before the Coroner's jury. This policy is to be continued when the case goes before the Grand Jury, only enough evidence being offered to insure the finding of the indictment. The witnesses that will be heard to-day are Coroner Hart, Dr. Hittcock, a couple of McCluskey's detectives, Heckman, the letter box man who identified Molineux, and Expert in Handwriting Kinsey, to prove that Molineux's hand addressed the poison package. The other experts will not appear, it not being considered necessary to pile up cumulative testimony at this proceeding.

May Have to Plead This Afternoon. It is even probable that the indictment against Molineux will be filed before noon and that the accused will appear in court this afternoon to plead to the charge.

The war in the courts over Molineux will be bitter and long-drawn out. Every proceeding from the beginning will mark a battle. The preliminary skirmishing has already begun.

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f course, was a total wreck.

ERRAN OLD FARM
IS WORTH \$1,500,000.

Reason Is That Under Henry Zeigler's 300 Acres Runs a Great Coal Vein.

Wilkesbarre, Feb. 28.—From being a
we man with 200 acres of barren land,
high yielding nothing, Henry Zeigler, an
German of Pittston Township, has now a
valuable, and the land is worth a million
half.

old man settled on the land twenty-
years ago, and when the Hillside Com-
pany tried to dispossess him, he
timed the land by right of sovereignty.

no money to pay fees to attorneys,
case, so he agreed with four of
mage it for a contingent fee of
edge Lynch decided the case in
favor. The land is undevel-
oped foot vein of virgin coal
600 an acre.

LITIGATORS

TER A WOMAN'S PLACE.

Ohio, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Julia Rice
ister of General A. V. Rice, a
it Ohio Democrat, and for over
years superintendent of the Registry
atment of the Toledo Post Office, to-
received notice from First Assistant
master-General that she was of "No
se to the office, had no knowledge of
dies, nor was she trying to acquire
knowledge." She was given three
s to reply to such charges, otherwise
removal, which had been recommended.

The affair has caused no end of com-
ment here, and Postmaster Tucker de-
knowledge of it. Mrs. Rice was the
woman who ever held this position.

ed a valise full of clothes, and was
ago to pass some of the dreary time
he was not entertaining his father or his
lawyers or the clergyman over them.

Gazed at by Curiosity Seekers.

Yesterday was visitor's day at the Tombs,
and nearly everybody who had a friend or
relative in this branch of the criminal
law's storeroom obtained a look at the
outside of Molineux's cell. He is naturally
the biggest lion of the Tombs. Even Farn-
more and Mrs. Vermeire had been
expressed by the new star. Molineux had
no concessions to public curiosity. While
the visitors were about he kept away from
his wicket.

It will be remembered that when Colonel
Gardiner first took hold of the poisoning
case he announced that there were three
people implicated, two men and a woman.
He does not dare to discuss that interview
just now, but it is understood that he has
taken nothing back. Molineux being the
man, it is easy to hazard a guess as to
the identity of the woman. The only r-
dle unred is as to the other man.

The conclusion of the Coroner's inquest
and the placing of Molineux in jail has by
no means given the District-Attorney's of-
fice or the Detective Bureau an excuse for
resting, and they are still hard at work
hunting up other links in the chain to con-
nect their prisoner with the crime. It is
believed that an attempt will be made to
get a second indictment against him for
the poisoning of H. C. Barnett. If Chemist
Withhaus's examination of the disintegrated
body reveals any tangible evidence of his
poisoning.

Battle's Forlorn Hope.

The proceedings before Recorder Goff yester-
day were arid and interesting. Among
the points brought out in Lawyer Battle's
application for an order restraining the
District-Attorney from presenting the case
to the Grand Jury, a denial was made that
Molineux had been tricked into furnishing
his handwriting to the experts. Mr. Battle
declared that the handwriting was given
voluntarily.

Mr. Battle said Molineux was
to be represented by counsel at
and was not permitted to
witnesses nor testify in his
own defense.

But on the contrary by the
portion of the testimony taken
legal and improper and was
most favored testimony test-
imony and impressions of
the death of Katherine
Dempsey. Mr. Battle in-
cludes "reviews published in
Evening Journal with
Dempsey Assistant
monthly.